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Amazon AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) SAP-C02 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q642-Q647):

642. Frage

A research company is running daily simulations in the AWS Cloud to meet high demand. The simulations run on several hundred Amazon EC2 instances that are based on Amazon Linux 2. Occasionally, a simulation gets stuck and requires a cloud operations engineer to solve the problem by connecting to an EC2 instance through SSH.

Company policy states that no EC2 instance can use the same SSH key and that all connections must be logged in AWS CloudTrail. How can a solutions architect meet these requirements?

- A. Launch new EC2 instances, and generate an individual SSH key for each instance. Store the SSH key in AWS Secrets Manager. Create a new IAM policy, and attach it to the engineers' IAM role with an Allow statement for the GetSecretValue action. Instruct the engineers to fetch the SSH key from Secrets Manager when they connect through any SSH client.
- B. Create an AWS Systems Manager document to run commands on EC2 instances to set a new unique SSH key. Create a

new IAM policy, and attach it to the engineers' IAM role with an Allow statement to run Systems Manager documents. Instruct the engineers to run the document to set an SSH key and to connect through any SSH client.

- C. Launch new EC2 instances without setting up any SSH key for the instances. Set up EC2 Instance Connect on each instance. Create a new IAM policy, and attach it to the engineers' IAM role with an Allow statement for the SendSSHPublicKey action. Instruct the engineers to connect to the instance by using a browser-based SSH client from the EC2 console.
- D. Set up AWS Secrets Manager to store the EC2 SSH key. Create a new AWS Lambda function to create a new SSH key and to call AWS Systems Manager Session Manager to set the SSH key on the EC2 instance. Configure Secrets Manager to use the Lambda function for automatic rotation once daily. Instruct the engineers to fetch the SSH key from Secrets Manager when they connect through any SSH client.

Antwort: C

643. Frage

A company runs an application in the cloud that consists of a database and a website. Users can post data to the website, have the data processed, and have the data sent back to them in an email. Data is stored in a MySQL database running on an Amazon EC2 instance. The database is running in a VPC with two private subnets. The website is running on Apache Tomcat in a single EC2 instance in a different VPC with one public subnet. There is a single VPC peering connection between the database and website VPC.

The website has suffered several outages during the last month due to high traffic. Which actions should a solutions architect take to increase the reliability of the application? (Select THREE.)

- A. Place the Tomcat server in an Auto Scaling group with multiple EC2 instances behind an Application Load Balancer
- B. Provision two NAT gateways in the database VPC.
- C. Provision an additional VPC peering connection
- D. Move the Tomcat server to the database VPC
- E. Migrate the MySQL database to Amazon Aurora with one Aurora Replica
- F. Create an additional public subnet in a different Availability Zone in the website VPC

Antwort: A,E,F

Begründung:

Auto Scaling Group with Application Load Balancer:

Moving the Tomcat server to an Auto Scaling group ensures that the number of instances adjusts dynamically based on the traffic load. An Application Load Balancer (ALB) distributes incoming traffic across multiple instances, improving the application's reliability and availability.

Migrate to Amazon Aurora with Replica:

Migrating the MySQL database to Amazon Aurora and adding an Aurora Replica enhances the database's scalability and availability. Aurora is optimized for performance, and replicas help distribute read traffic, reducing the load on the primary instance.

Additional Public Subnet:

Creating an additional public subnet in a different Availability Zone enhances fault tolerance. This ensures that the website remains accessible even if one Availability Zone experiences issues.

References

AWS Well-Architected Framework

Amazon Aurora Documentation

644. Frage

A live-events company is designing a scaling solution for its ticket application on AWS. The application has high peaks of utilization during sale events. Each sale event is a one-time event that is scheduled.

The application runs on Amazon EC2 instances that are in an Auto Scaling group. The application uses PostgreSQL for the database layer.

The company needs a scaling solution to maximize availability during the sale events.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Use a scheduled scaling policy for the EC2 instances. Host the database on an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL Multi-AZ DB instance with automatically scaling read replicas. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that invokes an AWS Lambda function to create a larger read replica before a sale event. Fail over to the larger read replica. Create another EventBridge rule that invokes another Lambda function to scale down the read replica after the sale event.
- B. Use a predictive scaling policy for the EC2 instances. Host the database on an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL Serverless v2

Multi-AZ DB instance with automatically scaling read replicas. Create an AWS Step Functions state machine to run parallel AWS Lambda functions to pre-warm the database before a sale event. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke the state machine.

- C. Use a predictive scaling policy for the EC2 instances. Host the database on an Amazon RDS for PostgreSQL Multi-AZ DB instance with automatically scaling read replica. Create an AWS Step Functions state machine to run parallel AWS Lambda functions to pre-warm the database before a sale event. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule to invoke the state machine.
- D. Use a scheduled scaling policy for the EC2 instances. Host the database on an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL Multi-AZ DB duster. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that invokes an AWS Lambda function to create a larger Aurora Replica before a sale event. Fail over to the larger Aurora Replica.
Create another EventBridge rule that invokes another Lambda function to scale down the Aurora Replica after the sale event.

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Explanation

The correct answer is D. Use a scheduled scaling policy for the EC2 instances. Host the database on an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL Multi-AZ DB cluster. Create an Amazon EventBridge rule that invokes an AWS Lambda function to create a larger Aurora Replica before a sale event. Fail over to the larger Aurora Replica.

Create another EventBridge rule that invokes another Lambda function to scale down the Aurora Replica after the sale event.

This solution will meet the requirements of maximizing availability during the sale events. A scheduled scaling policy for the EC2 instances will allow the application to scale up and down according to the predefined schedule of the sale events. Hosting the database on an Amazon Aurora PostgreSQL Multi-AZ DB cluster will provide high availability and durability, as well as compatibility with PostgreSQL. Creating an Amazon EventBridge rule that invokes an AWS Lambda function to create a larger Aurora Replica before a sale event will ensure that the database can handle the increased read traffic during the peak periods. Failing over to the larger Aurora Replica will make it the primary instance, which will also improve the write performance of the database. Creating another EventBridge rule that invokes another Lambda function to scale down the Aurora Replica after the sale event will reduce the cost and resources of the database.

645. Frage

A company runs payment gateways in multiple AWS Regions. The company also operates on-premises data centers where the company manages hardware security modules (HSMs) to tokenize sensitive payment data to comply with security regulations. To process payment transactions within the company's performance SLA, the company requires an automated and centrally managed solution that can provide dedicated private connectivity between the on-premises HSMs and AWS payment services. Which solution will meet this requirement?

- A. Use AWS CloudHSM to tokenize the sensitive payment data. Deploy CloudHSM in the same private subnet as the payment services workload.
- B. Use a centrally managed accelerator in AWS Global Accelerator to route traffic from each data center to the nearest AWS Region.
- C. Establish AWS Site-to-Site VPN connections between the data centers and AWS. Set up a centrally managed transit gateway and set appropriate routes.
- D. Set up AWS Cloud WAN with AWS Direct Connect attachments between on-premises data centers and AWS.

Antwort: D

Begründung:

D is correct because the requirement explicitly calls for (1) dedicated private connectivity, (2) automated and centrally managed operation, and (3) connectivity between on-premises data centers and multiple AWS Regions.

AWS Direct Connect provides dedicated private connectivity from on-premises environments to AWS. This is the key differentiator versus internet-based connectivity options when performance and consistency are required to meet strict SLAs.

AWS Cloud WAN provides centralized, policy-based management of a global network across Regions and on-premises attachments. Using Direct Connect attachments to Cloud WAN lets the company centrally define routing/segmentation policies and connect multiple data centers to multiple Regions in a consistent, automated way—well aligned to "automated and centrally managed" requirements for a multi-Region payment platform.

Why the other options are incorrect:

A (Global Accelerator) improves performance for internet-facing endpoints using Anycast and edge routing, but it does not provide private, dedicated connectivity between on-premises networks and AWS services. It is not the right tool for private HSM-to-AWS service connectivity.

B (Site-to-Site VPN + Transit Gateway) can be centrally routed with Transit Gateway, but VPN tunnels run over the public internet

and are not "dedicated private connectivity." They can be acceptable for many cases, but they do not best meet "dedicated private connectivity" and strict SLA expectations compared to Direct Connect.

C (CloudHSM) changes the architecture by moving tokenization into AWS-managed HSM infrastructure. The question states the company manages on-premises HSMs and needs private connectivity between those HSMs and AWS payment services, so replacing them with CloudHSM does not satisfy the stated connectivity requirement.

References:

AWS Direct Connect Documentation: dedicated private connectivity from on premises to AWS; consistent network performance characteristics compared with internet-based paths
AWS Cloud WAN Documentation: centralized network management, policy-based connectivity across Regions, and support for attaching on-premises connectivity (including Direct Connect attachments)
AWS Transit Gateway Documentation: centralized routing for VPC/on-prem connectivity (relevant comparison point for VPN-based designs)
AWS Certified Solutions Architect - Professional (SAP-C02) Exam Guide: designing hybrid connectivity strategies, centralized network governance, and multi-Region architectures supporting strict performance requirements

646. Frage

A company wants to modernize a monolithic application in the company's data center and deploy the application on AWS. The monolithic application consists of an event broker in a central account and multiple microservices in individual AWS accounts. The event broker and the microservices are deployed on Amazon ECS clusters that use the Fargate launch type.

Multiple microservices need access to the same events from the event broker. The company wants to distribute events from the central event broker to each microservice across accounts.

Which solution will meet these requirements?

- A. Create a new Amazon SQS queue as the event broker in the central account. Grant the required permissions. Configure each of the microservices to read messages from the central SQS queue.
- B. Create a data stream in Amazon Kinesis Data Streams in the central account. Create an IAM policy to grant the necessary permissions to access the data stream. Set each of the microservices as an event source on the Kinesis stream. Configure the stream to invoke each microservice.
- **C. Create a new Amazon EventBridge event bus in the central account with the required permissions. Add EventBridge rules filtered by service for each microservice. Invoke the rules to route events to other accounts.**
- D. Create an Amazon SNS topic in the central account. Add a topic policy to allow other accounts to subscribe to the topic. Create an Amazon SQS queue in each individual AWS account. Subscribe the SQS queue to the SNS topic. Configure the microservices to read events from their own SQS queue.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

This explanation is based on AWS documentation and best practices but is paraphrased, not a literal extract.

The scenario describes a central event broker and multiple microservices running in separate AWS accounts that all need to consume the same events. The requirement is to distribute events from a central location to many microservices across accounts in a scalable and loosely coupled way, as part of modernizing to a microservices architecture.

Amazon EventBridge is a serverless event bus service designed for event-driven architectures. It supports centralized event buses, rich content-based filtering with rules, and cross-account event routing. With EventBridge, you can create an event bus in a central account and define rules that match specific event patterns (for example, by microservice or event type). Each rule can have one or more targets, including event buses in other AWS accounts. This supports the pattern of having a central event bus in one account and distributing relevant events to other accounts, where each microservice consumes events either directly from its own event bus or through additional rules and targets in its own account.

In this solution, you create a new EventBridge event bus in the central account and grant the appropriate permissions for cross-account access (option B). You then define EventBridge rules on the central event bus, filtered per microservice or per event category, and configure the rules to send events to the respective event buses or targets in the microservices' accounts. EventBridge handles the fan-out and delivery of events across accounts in a managed, scalable way, which aligns with the modernization goal and reduces the operational overhead of managing custom routing or polling logic.

Option A uses an SNS topic with SQS queues in each account. This is a valid fan-out pattern and supports cross-account subscriptions, but it is more suited to traditional pub/sub messaging and does not provide the event routing, filtering, and observability features that EventBridge offers for modern event-driven microservices. In scenarios that explicitly mention an event broker and modernization, EventBridge is the recommended service.

Option C is incorrect because Kinesis Data Streams is designed for high-throughput streaming data and requires building and managing consumer applications. The description in the option is also technically inaccurate; Kinesis does not "invoke" microservices directly as event targets in the same way as EventBridge or SNS does. Instead, applications must read from the stream.

Option D uses a single central SQS queue that all microservices read from. SQS provides at-least-once delivery to competing consumers, which means multiple consumers reading from the same queue will typically share messages rather than each getting all messages. This does not satisfy the requirement for multiple microservices to each receive the same events independently. It also

reduces decoupling and observability compared to an event bus model.

Therefore, creating an Amazon EventBridge event bus in the central account with rules to distribute events across accounts (option B) best meets the requirements for distributing events from a central broker to multiple microservices across accounts in a modernized architecture.

References: AWS documentation on Amazon EventBridge event buses, cross-account event routing, and rule-based filtering and targeting. AWS guidance for event-driven microservices architectures and centralized event broker patterns.

647. Frage

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Aber Klement fand Tag und Nacht keine Ruhe mehr, bis er daheim in SAP-C02 Fragen Beantworten seiner Heimat berichten konnte, daß der König das zu ihm gesagt hatte, Die kleine Miss Naseweis will uns ein paar Antworten geben!

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